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THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening.—English THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st. his Evening at 8.— Statuesque Illustrations. James Alex.
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New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the propriety of returning the note of Gen. Sickles has been under discussion in the Regent's Cabinet, and that the Minister has withdrawn his note, which latter report is, however, discredited. The Left Party in France has issued a manifesto for an early calling together of the Legislature. Father Hyacinthe, the celebrated Catholic preacher, has protested against the doctrines of Rome, and withdrawn from his church. The Pope has answered the letter of Dr. Cumming. Prussia is accused of enfeavoring to draw Baden into union with her in violation of the Prague treaty. The Egyptian Viceroy has, it is said, concluded not to embark for Constantinople. The Dutch Parliament has opened. In Newfoundland a canvass is in progress for Confederation. New advices sonour with a former report of the defeat of Lopez. Gov. Walker was inaugurated at Richmond, Va., yes-

terday. Col. J. W. Powell, the Colorado explorer, has returned to Chicago, having successfully passed through the Grand Canon. The Coroner's Jury in the inquest ou the victims of the railroad accident at Athens have censured two railroad officials, and it is reported that one of them has been arrested. The Congregational Church at West Concord, N. H., has been destroyed by fire. A serious break has occurred in the Erie Canal near Kirkville, which will suspend travel for several days. A Conven tion of Universalists is in session at Buffalo. The Miners' strike at Port Henry is assuming serious dimensions, and langer to life and property is considered imminent. An extensive fire occurred at New-Haven, and over one hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

The failure of the dry goods firm of Burchard, Wilson & Co. is apportuned: liabilities, \$104,000, Reddy the Blacksmith was brought up for trial yesterday, but the principal witness did not appear, and the case was postponed. A serious defalcation, which has been going on or many years, has just been discovered in the Methodist Book Concern in this city. A mother has been arrested, sharged with deliberately starving her infant to death A collision, on Sunday, between the ship Wm. Tapscott and the schooner Robert J. Mercer, off Sandy Hook, com pelled both vessels to return for repairs. Mr. Leon Lor nande, a sculptor, was killed by a runaway horse. A Berman seeking work on the new Post-Office, was killed by falling into a deep excavation. Wm. McBride, of No 19 Frankfort-st., shot Wm. Daly, a tenant in the same house, and the wound may prove mortal. Gold, 1374, 1374, 1374. Temperature, 68, 77, 74, 70.

The wide-awake Republicans of New-Mexico made a clean sweep of the Territory on the 3th inst., electing J. Francisco Chavez Delegate to Congress by a majority of 2,500 to 3,000, and securing a handsome majority in the Territorial Legislature.

The learned and prophetic Dr. Cumming having sent a droll note to the Pope, asking him whether a Protestant clergyman of a viotent tone of mind would be allowed to declaim against the errors of the Papacy at the appreaching Council, the Pope has answered him courteously. The Council cannot admit beretical dissent, and in lately inviting all Christians to his fold, he had reference to their conversion before they entered it!

The efforts now making to secure a cooperation of the several Republican organizations in this city may or may not be successful. Certainly if all those actively concerned cared as much for the interests of the party as for their own there would be nothing of consequence to stand in the way. But meanwhile the Republican State Convention approaches, and unless some adjustment be imimediately effected, we may have over again the nuisance of contending delegations from the city. Will not the conference of rival Committees settle this thing at their session to-day? Let them unite in choosing the delegates from among our best and most trusted Republicans, in whom all have confidence, without reference to local alliances; and let us be spared the farce of swindling primary meetings, in a deluge of threes, throughout the city. Why not?

With an inflated temper and pretense, of which Gen. Sickles's mysterious note has been the exciting cause, the Spaniards pursue an unhappy self-delusion. Several announcements, calculated to wound deeply our national esteem, are made to us from Madrid. First, the Regent's Ministry, after considering whether it was proper to return the note of our Minister unanswered, have decided to wait for Prim. This is portentous, for Prim has been to see Napoleon. Second, Gen. Sickles has concladed to withdraw his note-which report we do not believe. The correspondents of the London press in Madrid give an impression that our Minister has been undiplomatic, and there is some fear at home that he has exceeded the prudent instructions of Secretary Fish. His note, however, was not in itself of an alarming character, if we are to credit a London informant; and, but for what may have been a designing

reticence in the Spanish Government as to giving its contents publicity, need not have greatly afflicted an ill-informed people. What is the precise attitude and temper of our Minister we have yet to be officially informed. Meanwhile, Spain is frightened but not hurt.

If people will come to New-York in search of employment, we beg them to remember these few things: 1. They are not wanted here, the city being oversupplied with laborers of all kinds. 2. The ordinary "employment 'agencies" will usually take all their money and get them no work. 3. The office of THE TRIBUNE is not the place to apply for help or advice. 4. There are some excellent institutions for bringing employers and employed together, such as the free Labor Bureau, the Workingwomen's Protective Union, and others, of which an account will be found in another part of this morning's paper. Young men in want of work will do well to read it; but they will do better to go West and leave New-York alone.

If Judge Bedford was "greatly surprised at the unaccountable conduct of L. Graham, who ought to have been present in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, but was n't, we venture to say that he was entirely alone in his amazement. Ever since Reddy the Blacksmith was brought back from California, it has been freely predicted that when he should be arraigned for trial, the essential witness against him would be missing, for Reddy was to certain city politicians too useful and too dangerous a man to be sent to Sing Sing. And, of course, the prediction has been fulfilled. The Mayor of Hudson City, at whose solicitation the witness Graham was permitted to go at large, when he ought to have been held in the House of Detention, regrets to say that threats and bribes together have induced Mr. Graham to leave the cify. Reddy goes back to the Tombs. waiting for Graham to turn up, which, notwithstanding the Mayor of Hudson City, we fear there is very little prospect of his doing. What a farce this justice is!

The old Bourbon party, which learns nothing and forgets nothing, makes its periodical muster at Syracuse the occasion for reiterating all its old heresies, which the people have time and again stamped with their reprobation, and at the same time purposes, if we may judge from appearances, indulging in several comfortable little family fights, which the tact of Mr. Sweeney cannot entirely smother. The opposing factions of Tweed and Tilden have met, and Tweed has been overthrown. Speaking in a large, general sense, the Tilden and Tweed wings of the Democracy may be said to represent respectively the bloated-bondholders and the bloated brandybibbers: but in the present disagreement there is no such great principle involved as this distinction would indicate, the point at issue being nothing but a quarrel between Tammany and the country districts for the possession of the spoils. No doubt it is time for the country to have its turn; but if Tweed had the plunder he could buy more votes with it in a year than the country managers, with the best disposition in the world, could buy in a decade.

ASSAILING PROTESTANTISM.

A writer in The Galaxy lately maintained with a formidable array of facts and figures, that we have an Established Church-to wit, the Roman Catholic-in our State, or at least in this City. He showed how money by hundreds of thousands was annually voted out of our State and City treasuries to support the seminaries, asylums, &c., of this Church, where but tens of thousands are distributed among all other Churches; and he plausibly insisted that we have a State-endowed, State-supported thurch in all but the name.

He might have strengthened his case by citations from the journals of the ruling party among us. The Albany Argus, though edited by a zealous, life-long Roman Catholic, treats Protestantism with ceremonious politeness and courtesy; not so the Democratic organs in this City. The Sunday Mercury exhausts its extensive vocabulary of abusive and scurrilous epithets on the canting sour-visaged, sniveling, cheating, hypocritical professors of Evangelical Christianity, especially the clergy; and no tale of fraud, crime, or lewdness, whereof a Protestant preacher is the hero, can be too monstrous or too incredible to find an eager welcome to its columns. The World patterns after The Mercury, though with more regard for social decency; and no High Church antic like Ewen's, no chance to present Protestant-18m in a ridiculous or contemptible aspect, is allowed to pass unimproved. For instance:

The Pope has summoned a General Council of the Christian Church to meet at Rome next Winter, and in doing so has proffered to the Orthodox Greek Christians, as also to Protestants, a fresh invitation to acknowledge his supremacy and return to the One Fold whereof he is shepherd. He did not, of course, ask the Protestants to unite in the Council; but he did give them an invitation which some of them have seen fit to acknowledge and respond to. Among these were the two Presbyterian General Assemblies which met in this City a few months since, whose response has recently appeared in our columns. We do not judge the matters at issue between the rival churches: but the Pope's invitation and the Presbyterian response both seemed to us couched in respectful language, and, from the writers' point[of view respectively, unexceptionable. But The World thinks it serves its party by pitching into the Protestant missive after this slashing

into the Protestant missive after this slashing pattern:

When it was proposed in the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church which met here last Summer, that a reply should be sent to the Man of Sin at Rome, in response to his encyclical addressed to "all Protestants and non-Catholice," some prudent members of the assemblies expressed themselves as being strongly of the opinion that it was inexpedient to take any notice of "that poor, foolish, and wicked old man." This view of the question, however, did not prevail. It was thought that the uncodly would say, if no reply were made to the Pope's letter, that it was because no reply could be made; and it was ordered that the moderators of the two assemblies should prepare a proper epistle, protest, manifesto, pronunciamento, or whatever else such a document should be called. What should be done with the paper when prepared was left in doubt. Whether it should be transmitted to Rome, or published here, or simply filed among the archives of the Assemblies, was a question that remained in doubt until a few days since, when it was solved by the appearance, in The New-York Observer, of a paper addressed "Te Pins the Ninth, Bishop of Rome," and "sireed in behalf of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," by "M. W. Jacobus and P. H. Fowler, Moderatora." A perusal of this paper rather in clines one to fear that it would have been better for the credit of the "fire thousand ministers of the gospel" in whose behalf it is written, had the counsel of those who recommended that no notice should be taken of "the poor old Pope" been followed. The two moderators have not shown themselves to be very wise, or very courteous or very logical. It is to be leared that hep have succeeded in doing but little credit to their own eases, and that they have offered thomselves up as an Easy sacrifice to the Paulist Fathers who lie in wait on Fifty-minh-st, for all such unwary sonis. It is tolerably easy to jungine the nature of the re

tion that has not been given them. "We deem it right to say, in few words," say they, "why we cannot comply with your invitation or participate in the deliberations of the approaching Council." The Pope has not invited them to the Council; the Council is a convocation of the bishops of the Catholic Church; and the only way in which any of the "five thousand ministers of the gospel" represented by the two moderators could possibly participate in its deliberations, would be to get themselves changed from Presbyterian elergymon into Catholic bishops. The invitation which the Pope extended to all "Protestants and non-Catholics" was not to come to the council, but to consider and seriously examine if they in truth follow the path prescribed by our Lord Jeaus Christ," and to "address without censing the mest fervent prayers to God that He should dissipate the cloud of error and bring them tack into the bosom of the Church our holy mother." This was the invitation, and the only one, given. The Pope invited the Protestants to pray for themselves; and these two moderators, in behalf of five thousand of their brethren, take up two columns of The New Fork Observer to "say in a few words" why they cannot comply with that invitation. They do not mean this, of course, but unhappily they say it; and the engody, we fear, will seef at the coufes-sion which these clergymen make of their own inability They do not mean this, of course, but unhapping they say it; and the ungodly, we fear, will scoff at the confession which these clergymen make of their own inability to pray for themselves. The Pope not only invited the Protestants to pray for themselves, but he promised to pray for them. assuring them that he never ceases "humbly to ask for them, both by night and day, the celestial light and the abundance of grace from the eternal paster of souls." The two moderators do not thank the Pope for what they, no doubt, consider his mistaken zeal for the health of their souls; they do not promise in return to pray for him, that he may be converted; they do not éven advise him to pray for himself—they probably consider him past praying for; but civility is cheap, and the representatives of five thousand Protestant clergymen ought to display as much politeness, to say nothing of Christian charity, as that shown by the "poor, old, foolish Pope."

old, toolish Pope."

Comments by The Tribune. The World bases its strictures on a misquotation. Even were it fair to hold thousands responsible for the casual utterance of one, it is not true that any one, in either Presbyterian

General Assembly, called the Pope "that poor, "foolish, and wicked old man." What is thus begun in falsehood is continued in misrepresentation and unfairness throughout. But our difference is with the scope of The World's manifesto rather than its terms.

-In our judgment, the secular press should recognize all churches and synagogues-Christian, Hebrew-Catholic, Protestant-Orthodox, Heretic-as instrumentalities of moral and spiritual improvement, and seek rather to encourage and uphold than to disparage and ridicule those who devote their lives to religious inculcation. Bad as our City is, it would be infinitely worse if our clergy, or any considerable part of them, were withdrawn from their labors. With rival theologies, the secular press has simply nothing to do; its sphere is utterly apart from any or all of them; but it has obligations to discharge which it ignores and defies when it assails a large and respectable body of preachers of righteousness as the Presbyterian clergy are aspersed and ridiculed in the article above quoted from The World.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The collision on the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad on Monday seems, prima facie, to have been the result of gross mismanagement. In consequence of a fog the engineer of an express train was unable to see a signalflag sent out to warn him that there was another train taking in water on the track, and so there was a collision with the loss of two lives, and serious injury to several passengers. Collisions at sea in a fog may sometimes be unavoidable, but that the safety of railway trains should depend upon clear weather is menstrous. All danger from such causes as produced this latest accident might be avoided by an adoption of the "block system" which works so well on English railways, and an extensive use of the telegraph for insuring a clear course. No interval of time, be it five minutes or one hour, affords a sufficient margin of safety in shunting local or freight trains, which are themselves liable to detention or accident, out of the way of express trains, which may or may not be late. There seems to be a natural warfare between freight and passenger trains which nothing but an interval of space can obviate. On some of the lines of railway running out of London, trains follow one another in quick succession at half mile, not half hour, intervals, under the block system, from year's end to year's end without the slightest accident. If an express train cannot pass beyond station No. 1 till the telegraph reports that the line is clear as far as station No. 2, and if no local or freight train is allowed to move from a siding, or cross from any junetion, between these two stations till the telegraph reports that the express train has left station No. 2, it is patent that no accident can occur except from the negligence of the officials,

or from unavoidable causes. The causes of preventable railway accidents are so numerous and so terrible in their consequences that travelers can only insure their lives heavily, and shut their eyes during the journey. Nervous people had far better remain at home. Defective construction of the track, failure to keep it in proper working order, want of signals, neglect of signals, the overworking of signalmen, the leaving of empty cars on the main track, inadequate siding accommodation, the careless way in which freight trains are allowed to perform a kind of Scotch reel in and out among express trains traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and above all the neglect of the block system, are elements of danger enough to warrant the Life Insurance offices in refusing policies to habitual railway travelers. If fog is now to be added to the other perils of the way, we may as well resign ourselves to wholesale destruction.

THE PARAGUAYANS. Unquestionably most of the parties in the Paraguayan contest have been disposing themselves to the desperate conclusion that the war must be finished now or never. But neither this earnest intent on the part of the Allies, nor the Lisbon telegram that Ascuncion has fallen and Lopez is in flight, certifies to us that the Dictator considers his cause a lost one. We are better assured that the "Brazilian Ministers, officers and men," to quote The Standard of Buenos Ayres, "in fact every one in the army and navy, every one in Rio Janeiro, every one in Brazil, calls out for a cessation of hostilities." The Allied Army numbers at present 25,000 Brazilians, 3,500 Argentines, and about 2,800 Paraguayans: that of Lopez was lately reckoned at from 4,000 to 5,000, though the Brazilian Gen. Osorio lately estimated it as larger. But even with a force much less than this, it is conceded that Lopez has the means of protracting an already disheartened war, and at the worst can take to the mountains of Ascurra and Caaguaza, where it will be vain to bears a suspicious resemblance to the most provoking phases of Spanish, Mexican, and of warfares sustained by the grandest of defenses and retreats, the mountains.

Will Lopez continue to sustain himself? When observers nearest to the seat of war are hardly able to answer positively the question of his whereabouts, yet feel that the task of bringing the Dictator to terms is illusory and hopeless, the question seems to answer itself. The news is repeated to-day that Lopez has been that, though defeated, the Dictator can still

doubt with regard to the future of Paraguay and its despot. Whether Lopez yields or not, it is high time for the war to cease. The Allies have opened the Paraguayan rivers for navigation, as they proposed; the forts of Lopez have been destroyed, and his military power crushed; in short, the honor of the Allies has been reasonably avenged. The Argentines and Brazilians are likely to reach this conclusion after considering-the former. that a deficit of many millions has occurred in their treasury, and the latter, the prediction of their Finance Minister that if the war became much further prolonged the imperial treasury would be ruined.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

For several months a rumor has been afloat among the Methodists of this city that a searching investigation of the affairs of their great denominational Book Concern by the new Agent, the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, had led to the painful discovery that the Concern, by the mismanagement of several subordinates, has for years been losing large sums of money. The rumor has at length found its way into the press, and, of course, is producing excitement in Cherch circles. For the Methodist Book Concern is the largest publishing house of this class of denominational concerns in the worldits sales in 1867, according to the official journal of the General Conference of 1869, amounting to the sum of \$694,000; it represents the largest among the Protestant American Churches; and its Agents, as well as the members of the Book Committee, are quadrennially chosen by the General Conference from among the most prominent men of the Church.

We understand that the investigation of the case is not yet concluded; that it may yet take some nonths to fully establish all the facts : and that what thus far has been ascertained, is about as follows : The Rev. Dr. Lanahan, who in 1868 was elected by the General Conference, Book Agent, discovered some time after his appointment that the material of the printing and binding departments of the Concern was not purchased directly from houses selling this naterial, but indirectly through other parties, who for their services received a commission, amounting, it is supposed, to from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year; and that this way of conducting the business has been going on for a perod of at least six and perhaps of ten or more years, causing to the Concern a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars. The heads of the two departments mentioned have consequently been dismissed. Neither of them is chirged with having derived any personal profit from these transactions; but the persons from whom the material was purchased, state that they were requested to sell only through the taird parties who have obtained the heavy

commissions. The sensation in the Methodist community is, of course, intense. The principal questions now inturally asked are: Did any employés of the look Concern have a share in the commissions allowed to the third parties? Was this way of purchasing materials unknown to the former Book Agents, and why did it remain unknown for so many years to them and to the Inok Committee who meet once a year to submt the affairs of the Book Concern to an officid revision? And in wide circles of the Churdi this other question, often discussed by the dinominational press, now forces itself naturally upon the consideration of business men Shoull not the Book Concern be conducted in a more business-like manner? The Agents and the numbers of the Book Committee are in every instance eminent theologians; but they rarely have among them a single member who has received a regular training in the publishing business. The larger the Book Concern becomes, the more, of course, is its need of the best attainable business talent. It is new one of the great publishing houses of the world, and it is certain to grow with the Church. Has not the time come when the Church, in order to maintain for its Book Covern that general confidence so essential to its continued success, should secure for its management the best business talent which it canfind in the Church-be it among the clergy or imong the laity? Can there be the least doubt, that if the board of supervisors had among its members such men as the Harpers. Orange Judd, Lemuel Bangs, George C. Rand, anl other well-known laymen of the Church, it would be better fitted to prevent any kind of fraud than if all its members were theologians as eminent as St. Augustine? This question one may now often hear discussed among the in elligent classes of Methodists. The further development of the case may have a consideratle influence upon the future management of the and perhaps of all denominational book

HUMBOLDT-AGASSIZ.

Among the various commemorations throughout the country of the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's birth, that which took place it Biston possesses an interest which will not fade with the recollection of the immediate event, bit which, by reason of its sound practical purpese, will have apermanent value in the minds of scientific men. The idea itself, the manner it which it was submitted to the public, and the popular response, were all worthily characteristic of a community always prompt to accot and encourage any substantial scheme of elucational improvement. The Society of Natural History, not content with the plan of as empty celebration, resolved to make the ocasion serve as an aid to the establishment of a new scholarship at the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoology, and, in order to attract attention as strongly as possible to their project, invited the cooperation of Prof. Agassiz, who consented to deliver an address appropriate to the day. His brilliant reputation, his great personal popularity, and the peculiar interest with which every announcement of his appearance in public is received, warranted the Society in believing that the result would go far toward accomplishing their object. They were not disappointed. The Music Hall was filled with an audience sufficiently numerous to supply a handsome nucleus for the necessary fund. Probably the knowledge that the suggestion of the new scholarship was in some sense a compliment to Prof. Agassiz himself, was not one pursue him. The Paraguayan war at this date of the least arguments in its favor with the public at large. The address was last week published at

South American guerrilla contests-the meanest length in THE TRIBUNE, and we have since observed with gratification the interest with which it has been received. Even when unadorned by the grace and earnest impressiveness of delivery, which are Prof. Agassiz's special gifts, it has a claim which few biographers have the power to impart-above all to a subject supposed to be considerably beyond the reflections of a popular audience. Its aim is simply to present a rapid and exrouted at Ascurra, and that the war is at end; plicit record of the personal history and the but the added report of a French newspaper, scientific achievements of the great physicist,

and distinctly within the limit of general apprehension, in its broadest sense. The mere recital of a career like Humboldt's, however unillumined by rhetorical art, would be sufficient to enchain the attention of most listeners, but to those familiar with the methods of Prof. Agassiz it is needless to say that his address is embellished throughout with those rare felicities of expression, often rising to genuine eloquence, which make him one of the most captivating speakers-it would be an injustice to class him among orators-of the day. Apart from this quality, the conciseness and comprehensiveness of the narrative are admirable. The early life of the student, the first associations which fixed his mind upon the contemplation of nature, the ardent aspirations of his youth, the glorious accomplishments of manhood and the crowning triumphs of his mature age, are successively pictured with a vivacity and a vigor which prove with what earnest enthusiasm the disciple has traced every step in the progress of his master's existence. It is not to be understood, however, that the essay has anything of the char-acter of a bald catalogue of incidents and exploits. The lessons of the noble life are brought into a bright relief that might well inspire new faith in the devotion and zeal through which humanity may grasp and conquer the mysterious forces of nature. It is hardly too much to say that a reasonable appreciation of the commanding genius, the rich and marvelously varied attainments, and the lofty character of Humboldt have been brought for the first time by Prof. Agassiz's address to the minds of thousands to whom the name before had been only a monument of obscure and uncertain grandeur. It will, we presume, be presently placed before the public in some form calculated to give it a still wider circulation than it has yet received, and may thus fulfill a broader purpose, if not a worthier, than that for which it was originally designed.

CATHOLIC VOICES AGAINST THE COUNCIL. There is little commotion, on the whole, among the Roman Catholics of this country with regard to the great Council which is to begin on the eighth of December. But in Europe it has long been known that thousands of the most intelligent priests and laymen and millions of the masses of the people repudiate the principles of the Papal Syllabus, to which it is feared the coming Council will give further sanction and developement. As the time for the opening of the Council draws near, the opposition, at first more latent, becomes more evident, and gives proofs of a strength which will take most of the heads of, the Church by surprise. We have room only to refer to a few of the most prominent among the pertinent facts of a recent date.

The most remarkable is mentioned in Cable dispatch of this morning. Father Hyacinthe, the greatest Catholic pulpit orator of France, the peer of Bossuet, Bourdalone, and the other great lights of the French pulpits, has found it impossible to withhold any longer his public dissent from the doctrines which are in advance assured of the approval of the Council. Though a zealous priest of his Church in all points of faith, Father Hyacinthe has always been a hopeful believer in the reconcilability of Christianity with progress. He has heretofore carefully avoided any public disagreement with his ecclessastical superiors, and, living in a diocese whose archbishop is himself classed among the semi-Liberals, he has been able to retain a good standing in the Church. Not many months ago he was represented to have bad a friendly interview with the Pope. Now, as we learn by Cable, he finds it impossible to leave his position with regard to the Council any longer undefined. He published a letter to the General of the Dominican Order of which he is a member, and in it proposes to the whole world that he can no longer regard the views which prevail in Rome as being in accordance with Christianity, and that, therefore, he leaves the convent.

Among the Catholic laymen of France there is none whose reputation as a champion of Catholic interests can stand any comparison with that of Count Montalembert. He has long been on the point of death, but from his sick-bed he has publicly declared his entire sympathy with an address recently issued by a number of eminent German Catholics against the ultramontane theories which the promoters of the Council are determined to enforce. A similar view has been taken by the greatest living Church historian of the Catholic Church, Professor Döllinger of Munich. He has for months made no secret of his unvielding topposition to the doctrine of the majority of bishops. Whether one of the keenest pamphlets against the Council which have yet appeared is from his pen is still contested; but when officially asked by the Bavarian Prime Minister concerning the rights of the States with regard to the expected ultramontane resolutions of the Council, he, with several of his colleagues, has given an answer which will be no less distasteful to know that the expressions of Montalembert and Father Hyacinthe for Hungary, the ablest of the Catholic bishops, Michael Horrath, is the leader of a movement which is intended to break the power of ultramontanism, to strengthen the hands of the Liberal Ministry, and to secure a participation of the laity in the administration of Church

Such are a few striking indications of the drift of public opinion among the European members of the Catholic Church. There is a great and growing dissent among the laity of Europe, but especially of Germany, to the doctrine of the Syllabus which pronounces the present civilization as fatally in error and in apostacy from Christianity. His Holiness writes to the Catholics of Austria that he hopes the Œcumenical Council will have the greatest and most fortunate results for mankind; but these words of promise will fail to allay the distrust of Christendom excited by his organ, the Civilta Catholica, which declares that the Council will never pronounce the separation of Church and State, and the demand for religious toleration "is, in the " mouth of a Catholic, a monstrosity." The prayers of two hundred millions of Catholics will, it is believed by the Church's faithful, be an element in the evolution of the final truth of the Council's decision; but it is plain that the anticipated decisions of a Roman Council have never been so much prayed against as now, and that, too, among Catholics them-

The present Board of Education when they came into office found the appropriations for the year 1869 already made by their predecessors. They are soon to try their hand for the first time at voting money, as the estimates for 1870 are now to be passed upon. We are glad to see that they have begun their labors by a recognition of the importance of economy, and appointed a committee to make an examination of the whole public school system, that, though defeated, the Dictator can still with such clearness of outline and freedom with a view of ascertaining in what way a derstand, at the Fifth Avenue Theater. Mrs. Scott-such hold out, leaves us in our normal condition of from technical detail as to bring them vividly reduction of expenditures may be effected her first appearence there, as Visita, in Twelfth Nights

"without impairing the efficiency of the schools." If they are really earnest in this effort, and will be resolute in carrying it out, they will earn the gratitude and respect of the people, two things which our city officials don't often get.

A dry old humorist once gave notice that he would give his farm to any perfectly contented person who should apply for it. Several called on him, one after the other, and made the requisite profession, but were brought up all standing by his instant inquiry-" Well: if you " are perfectly contented, what do you want of my farm ?"

We were freshly reminded of this little story by a Canada lumberman, who writes from Ottawa to The World, scoffing at and scouting "the old-fogy Protectionists of "the Greeley school," because we had insisted that our twenty per cent. duty on foreign lumber was paid by the Canadian producers rather than by the American consumers. Hereupon, he figures away to his heart's content, and winds up with the assertion that " no man of sense would think of asserting that the United States tax on lumber is abstracted from the profits of 'foreign " dumbermen."

-Well, now, suppose he were in the right, why is this "foreign lumberman" meddling in the matter? If he gets just as much for his lumber as though we admitted it free of duty, why is he so ardently in sympathy with The World and against THE TRIBUNE !

As one of old said, "Thy speech bewrayeth thee."

The passion of the British mind for royalty passes all comprehension. It doesn't matter whether majesty be black or white, whether it go in regal robes or in no robes at all-the average Briton bows before it, and makes an unconditional surrender of his common sense. A story comes to us from Glasgow which is uncommonly queer. A mulatto man made his appearance in that city, and proclaimed himself the son and heir of the King of Malabar, with £50,000 in his possession. The dusky Prince Royal paid his addresses to a young and respectable lady-a Scotch Desdemonawho listened to Prince Malabar's tale of love and agreed to become his Princess. Alas! this opulent Prince, with £50,000, was forced to borrow £5 of a grocer, for the non-payment of which His Highness was taken to the Police Court. The promised nuptials collapsed, and Malabar will look in vain for a Scotch Princess Royal.

When we read in history of some unmitigated and inexplicable middle-age horror, we are apt to shake our heads, and, for the honor of human nature, become skeptical. We refuse to believe in Blue Beard; we have historic doubts about Richard the Third. Yet sometimes we meet with an incident happening in our own day and generation which enlarges our views of the capacity of mankind for wickedness. Hawkins County, Tenn., boasts of a rascal of gigantic proportions, who is respectfully spoken of as "Old Joe Roberts," his particular locality being appropriately known as "Black Water." This venerable scoundrel, on the 31st ult., commenced one of his performances by setting fire to his wife's house. He continued his exertions in iniquity by burning the house of his detested mother-in-law. He concluded the exercises by hacking his wife with a butcher-knife. Is there any part of the world, however barbarous, in which such savagery would not be deemed remarkable? Joseph, it gives us joy to state, is in jail.

Is this a joke or not? The Citizen and Round Table says : "Some modist Parisian has recently been throwing ink on the nude "statues in the Louvre." We can't decide whether the word we have underlined is a misprint for "modest" or "modiste.

The sale of tickets for the "Carlotta Patti Concerts," the first of which will take place next Saturday, at Steinway Hall, commenced yesterday, and will be continued throughout the week at the Hall and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

A concert, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Avondale calamity, will be given next Sunday evening, at Steinway Hall, by the principal artists of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe, all of whom have volunteered their services. Mr. Steinway gives the free use of his hall for the occasion.

We are requested by Mr. Max Maretzek to contradict distinctly the statement recently published in cotemporary to the effect that, at one period of his management, he refused to allow the late Mr. Palmo to enter the Academy of Music. The story was altogether too improbable to be credited, even without a formal de nial, especially in consideration of Mr. Maretzek's wellknown participation in entertainments for Mr. Palmo's benefit toward the close of that gentleman's life; but as he regards it as intended, and perhaps calculated, to injure him personally, we willingly present his denial.

The French Opera Troupe will this evening appear at the Academy of Music for the first time in New-York. "La Juive" is selected for the opening-a work calculated to afford an extreme test of the merits of the company. It will be seen by the cast of characters, in our advertisement columns, that the principal artists are all new and unknown in New-York. They will at least enjoy the advantage of being heard without prejudice. Two ballets will be introduced, under the direction of Mr. Van Hamme, and we are promised a degree of at tention to choral and scenic effects not common of late years at the Academy. Every connoisseur should be inperested in this enterprise. If it succeed, and if the pledges of the programme be fairly carried out, it will serve as a long-needed strinulus to the general operation progress of this city. The works announced in M. Dry ane's repertory are generally of a high class, and their effective production here would be a matter not only of present satisfaction, but of obvious importance for the

The second performances of "The Bohemian Girl" and "La Sonnambula" were given on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The improvement in the former was marked. The choruses were sung with much greater spirit and precision than on the first night, and the action of the principal characters was more consistent and harmonious throughout. If the performance was not altogether what might have been desired, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that our neighbors in Brooklyn, who are to be favored with "The Bohemian Girl" to-morrow night, will have had the benefit of two excellent rehearsals in New-York. In "La Sonnambula," last evening, Miss Rose Hersee confirmed the agreeable impression she created on Saturday. Her success was equally pronounced, and in some re spects her performance was even more worthy of critical approval. Of popular applause she received almost a surfeit. Mr. Albert Lawrence took the place of Mr. S. C. Campbell, as Count Radolph, but the change calls for no particular observation. For this evening, Wallace's "Maritana" is announced at the French Theater, with Madame Parepa-Rosa in the principal part. Mrs. E. Saguin will make her first appearance this season as Lazz-rillo.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Hermann's next nights at the Academy are

Thursday and Saturday "Peril," a new drama, by Mr. Dominick Mur-

Afternoon performances are given at the Olympic and at the Waverley on Wednesdays as well as Saturdays. Mr. James Mace, an English prize-fighter,

etired from the ring, is making a statue of him he Tammany Theater. Miss Pauline Markham, a performer whose

personal graces have been much admired, is to benefit, at the Tummany, on Friday evening next. "London Assurance" is to be acted, we un